LEAGUE OF NATION'S PLAN MADE PUB

United States, England, France, Italy, Japan and Four Other States Will Comprise World's Executive Committee

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The executive council of the proposed league of nations, as outlined in the covenant read by President Wilson today, will consist of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states. The council shall meet as often as is necessary, but at least once a year, at whatever place may be designated. Any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world will be dealt with. The president of the United States shall summon the first meeting of the body of the delegates and the executive council.

The league will have a secretariat under the direction of a secretary-general, who shall appoint the other members. The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings,

The representatives of the high contracting parties and the officials of the league shall have diplomatic privileges and immunity. The building occupied by the league or its officials shall enjoy extraterri-

The admission of states not signatory to the covenant shall be with the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in he body of delegates and shall be limited to fully self-governing coun-

EFFECTIVE GUARANTEES NECESSARY. No state shall be admitted unless it gives effective guarantees to serve international obligations and unless it shall conform to condiions prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces

The high contracting parties undertake to respect and preserve ac territorial integrity and political independence of all states members of the league against external aggression. In case of any such aggression or any threat of danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligations of the members shall be fulfilled.

The high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action to safeguard the peace of nations in the case of war or threat of war. in the case of disputes arising between them, which diplomacy can not adjust, the high contracting parties will not resort to arms without submitting to arbitration or to an inquiry by the executive council and until three months after action by the arbitrators or the executive

The expeutive conneil shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permutant court of international justice.

ARMAMENTS ARE REDUCED.

ARMAMENTS ARE REDUCED.

Concerning armaments, the covenant says that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of international obligations by common action, the geographical situations and circumstances of the various states being taken into account.

The executive council shall fix the extent of armaments and these shall not be exceeded without the permission of the council.

It is agreed that the private manufacture of munitions and implements of war "lends itself to grave objection

is directed to give advice on the abatement of this evil.

The contracting parties undertake not to conceal their ability to produce munitions and armaments and agree on a full interchange of To Limit Munitions. information as to military and naval programs.

Article XVI provides that if any party break or disregard its covenants under article XII, which provides for arbitration or inquiry by the executive council, it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members, who will take economic and financial measures against it. These measures will refer both to members of the learner and those who are not members.

bers of the league and those who are not members.

In such a case it will be the duty of the executive council to rec ommend the amount of naval and military forces which each member of the league shall contribute to the armed forces necessary to protect the covenants of the league.

The members of the league agree to mutually support one another financially and economically in any measure taken and also to afford passage through their territory of any forces necessary to carry out the covenants of the league.

In disputes between a member of the league and a state not a member of the league, the contracting parties agree that the states not members of the league shall be invited to lay their disputes before the league.

If the states invited to allow the league to adjust their disputes refuse any action against a state a member of the league would be deemed to be an act of war against all the other members of the league. The contracting parties agree that the league shall have general supervision of traffic in arms and ammunition with countries in which such traffic would be against the common interest, COLONIES HELD IN TRUST.

Colonies and territories removed from the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and not yet able to stand by themselves shall become the trust of civilization. The tutelage of such countries shall be intrusted to the advanced nations which can best undertake

this responsibility.

The tutelage should be exercised by the advanced nations as mandatories on behalf of the league. The character of the mandate will differ according to the various circumstances of the peoples. The contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair

and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children and agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a perma-

nent bureau of labor.

The members of the league agree to secure and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of

It is also agreed to place under control of the league of interna-tional bureau general treaties if the parties to the treaties consent. All treaties or international engagements entered into hereafter by a member of the league shall be registered with the secretary general and shall not be binding until registered.

general and shall not be binding until registered.

The contracting parties agree that the covenant abrogates all obligations among themselves which are inconsistent with the teams of the covenant. They engage that hereafter they will not enter into

any engagement inconsistent with the covenant.

If any member shall enter into engagements inconsistent with the covenant it shall be the duty of such power to secure its release from such obligations.

Article XXVI, the concluding article, provides that amendments

to the covenant shall take effect when ratified by the states represented in the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose Reads League Plans.

President Wilson this afternoon at the Qual d'Orsay, as chairman of the commission on the league.

commission on the league of nations, Meet at Intervals.

many peace conference:

"Covenant:

"Preamble—In order to promise international peace and security by the acceptance of the obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between national, by the firm establishment of the scale and a scruptous respect for the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scruptous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the light contracting parties, members of the league of the singit mentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the light contracting parties, of meetings at fre
"Article II. Meetings of the body of delegates that whenever any disparties agree that whenever any di

Guarantées Necessary.

"No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shal leonform to suck principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

"Article VIII. The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction.

"The executive council shall also de-

shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction.

"The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be ex-

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant

and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

"Article IX. A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article 8 and on military and naval questions generally.

"Article X. The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression are the provision of such aggression of any threat or danger of such aggression. of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggres-sion, the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obliga-tion shall be fulfilled.

Reserve Right of Action.

Reserve Right of Action.

"Article XI. Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league, and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

"It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the executive council to any cfreumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb

cumstances affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

Article XII.—The high contracting parties agree that should dispute arise between them which can not be adjusted by the ordinary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to ingulry by the executive council and until three months after the award by the arbitrators or a recommendation by the executive council: and that they will not even then resort to war as against a member of the league which compiles with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

In any case under this article the

piles with the award of the arbitrators or the recommendation of the executive council.

In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time and the recommendation of the executive council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Article XIII.—The high contracting parties agree that whenever any dispute or difficulty shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which can not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration for this purpose the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties or stipulated in any convention existing between them. The high contracting parties agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered. In the event of any fallure to carry out the award, the executive council shall propose what stens can best be taken to give effect there-to.

Court of Justice.

Chank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Meximps of the council shall be able to the members of the executive state of the engine and at least once a year at what any such decision, at the east of the league, and any matter within the league and a meting of the council with a such meeting.

We have the late of the council and the league of the event of the league of the league of the league of the event of the league of the event of the league of the leag

state, whether a member of the league or not.

"It shall be the duty of the execu-tive council in such case to recom-mend what effective military or naval force the members of the league shall severally conflicte to the armed forces to be used to protect the cove-nants of the league. Give Mutual Support.

Give Mutual Support.

The high contracting parties agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which may be taken under this article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting all special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenants breaking state, and that they will afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are co-operating to protect the covenants of the league.

Article XVII. "In the event of disputes between one slate member of the league and another state which is not a member of the league or between states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league, the high contracting parties agree that the state or states not members of the league of the political fortunes of collective council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as the executive council may deem just, and upon acceptance of any such invitation, the above provisions shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the league.

"Topon such invitation being given the executive council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances and most effectual in the circumstances."

The bill was introduced in the state is devoted to education and divided among the of the revenue of the state side voted to education and divided among the contracting parties.

The bill was introduced in the senate by senator to the present law \$21.1-3 per cent of the revenue of the state is devoted to education and divided among the

stances.

'In the event of a power so invited refusing to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purposes of the league which in the case of a state member of the league would constitute a breach of article 12 the provisions of article 16 shall be applicable as against the state taking such action

as against the state taking such action.

"If both parties to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of such dispute, the executive council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

"Article XVIII. The contracting parties agree that the league shall be intrusted with general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

Provides for Colonies.

Provides for Colonies.

To those colonies and territories which as consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and the securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the constitution of the league.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must

them as mandatories on behalf of the league.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the state of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire have reached a stage of development which their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be made a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory power.

To Guard Central Africa.

To Guard Central Africa.

To Guard Central Africa.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatogy must be responsible for the administration of the territory subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience of religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

There are territories, such as Eouthwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific isles, which owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small

Article XX. The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humans conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

The high contracting parties agree that growlsion shall be made through the instrumentality of the league to secture and maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states members of the league, having in mind, among other things, special arrangements with regard to the necessities of the regions devastated during the way of 1914-1918, Article XXII. The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treatles consent. Furthermore, they agree that all such international bureaus to be consistated in future shall be placed under control of the league shall he forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international bureaus of the league shall he forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no such treaty or international bureaus of the league shall he forthwith registered with the secretary general and as soon as possible published by him, and that no

Three Great State Normals About To Be Reduced to With High-Sounding Name. MEMPHIS STR

Normals Would Suffer.

He declared that the reduction would prevent the school from making any extension, would stop its development and on the other hand it would be necessary to impair its efficiency by a system of retrenchment that would result in incalculable harm to the school and its work.

Another reason for the objection, aside from the fact that it is the general impression that Cookeville doesn't deserve the money and that the normais do, is that Memphis and Shelby county pay one-fifth of the entire taxes of the state and the people feel that it is manifestly unfair to make such rank discrimination.

Hardwig Feres, president of the city board of education, was among the first to gend a telegram to the Shelby county delegation in the legislature, asking that every resource be utilized in defeating the measure. It is understood of that hundreds of similar telegrams and letters will go to the delegation and to other members.

Quick, Hard Work Needed.

Quick, Hard Work Needed.

Quick, Hard Work Needed.

Senator A. L. Todd, speaker of the senate, is one of the strong champions of education, and for many years was a member of the state board of education. It was due to a large extent to his industry that the Middle Tennessee normal was located in Murfreesboro, and he is regarded as the most dependable champion of the school.

The more conservative do not believe that the bill can be passed with the organized opposition of men like Speaker Todd. President Jones, of the Middle Tennessee normal, and President Gilbreath, of the East Tennessee normal, but it is admitted that the people of Memphis and Shelby county must get behind Dr. Kincannon and help him to sustain the West Tennessee normal and prevent the Cookeville school from reaching across the state and taking away the funds that rightfully belong to the West Tennessee school, the only educational enterprise in West Tennessee aside from the public schools that receives anything from the state.

PERSHING'S AID DIES OF PNEUMONIA IN PARIS

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Col. Carl Boyd, principal aide-de-camp to Gen. Pershing, is dead after an attack of pneumonia. His home was at Adairsville, Ga., and for a number of years he was military attache of the American embassy here.

Germany Still Hopes To Win War Despite Her Military Defeat

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS. Special Cable Dispatch to The News Scimitar.

Special Cable Dispatch to The News Scimitar.

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
PARIS, Feb. 14.—While the Paris conference is devoting its main energies to a league of nations, and beginning the long and difficult task of hearing and resolving the rival claims of new nations which conflict alike with each other and with at least one of the entente powers, a new influence and fresh cause for apprehension is making itself felt. With incredible swiftness Germany has achieved reorganization of her domestic affairs, and is beginning to make her new power and purpose felt.

It is of the utmost importance that america should understand this new phenomenon, for it is bound in the succeeding weeks to exercise a propose terms. It has taken up arms to found influence upon events in Paris. Three months ago at the moment of the armistice. Germany was flat, torn by internal disorders: the spirit of her received problem apprehensions, legitimate appeals shaken, the mehace of Bolohevia many present in Berlin and a score of the entente powers with respect to Polsand.

Hut even this is a minor detail; the real German purpose is revealed not many was a negligible factor, commonly at Weimar, it is being expressed.

It is of the utmest importance that America should understand this new phenomenon, for it is bound in the succeeding weeks to exercise a profound influence upon events in Paris. Three months ago at the moment of the armistice, Germany was flat, torn by internal disorders; the spirit of her vicing time to larger cities. For the moment, Germany was an a secret of larger cities. For the moment, Germany was an engligible factor, compelled to surrender her fleet, much of her heavy artillery, many of her instruments of war. In this situation and in something of the confidence of the conquerors of Napoleon, when the great emperor was relegated to Elba, the victorious alliance set about remaking Europe and the world in a leisurely fashlon. There was no longer any power capable of disputing Incomparable Speed.

In the power and purpose felt.

In many reintegrated and determined to pursue her old pathway of national greatness, has already begun to challenge the right of pathway of national greatness, has already begun to challenge the right of pursue, her old pathway of national greatness, has already begun to challenge the right of pursue, her old pathway of national greatness, has already begun to challenge the right of her victors. In the standard in the staken up arms to prose terms. It has taken up articles, has already begun to challenge the right of her victors.

Hut even greater clarity at Berne, where in a world assembly of socialists, the victor of the confidence of the cities of socialism, but the proneumonomy of prosection of the confidence of the cities of socialism, but the proneumonomy of prosection with all this is beginning in Weimar, in Ber

Incomparable Speed.

But in three menths, with speed beyond belief, Germany has found herealf. First, she suppressed the Bolsheviks; second, she held an election, almost incredible in that it revealed the old political parties still unshaken in their substantial hold upon the electorate. To be sure the social democratis mysteriously increased their representation, but they could net obtain a complete majority. The new national assembly contains a clear majority of members of the old relobutag, who belonged to political faiths which were consenting and enthusiastic supporters of imperial Germany.

This new national legislature summoned to meet at Weimer and not at Berlin, disguised in all respects to give an impression of the reality of a new of Germany, democratic and cured of old diseases, is in fact, composed of the brame men as in the past, and it has met, and its very first session given a taste of what is to be expected. Not beaten nor repentant Germany, but Ge

Propagandists Busy.

Coincident with all this is beginning in Weimar, in Berne, in all districts occupied by American troops, a mighty German propaganda designed to separate America from its European commades, designed to persuade America to become the champion of Germany against the European nations she has wronged and in the end enable Germany, by escaping retributive Justice in the shape of indemnities for her wanton devastation to win the war. The burden of this monstrous German propaganda is this: "We Germans have set our house in order. We have dethroned our emperor and our princes. We have become a democracy in fact, and all responsibility for the crimes of the past must be placed upon those whom we have exiled of the old order. "It is an act of injustice, a deed of violence, to make us, a new, democratic Germany, pay for damage done by the wicked old imperialistic regime. Here we are with clean hands and reformed national spirit, saking to as-

Gale Reaches Fifty-six-Mile Crippled Railroad Man Pays Pace at 4 O'Clock Friday Morning--Fell Down to Easy Gait as Daylight Came. for \$2.50.

MILK AND HOTEL MEN DRAW FINES IN COURT

Five dalrymen and restaurant owners were arraigned in the police court Friday, on charges pressed by C. L. Hicks, of the pure food section, of violations of the ford and mik regulations. Milk disposed of by Frank Ward, dalryman, of Whitehaven, charged with having 13 per cent water added, resulted in a \$10 fine being assessed against him. George Slavros, restaurant owner. Pourth street and Madison avenue, up for his first time before Judge Flizhugh, was let off with a fine of \$10 for unlawfully dipping milk, advised that he was tucky and informed that it would be \$25 or \$50 next time. Bends of \$10 each against James Malos, restaurant owner. J. H. Durall, of the Green Beetle lunch room, and George B. Reynolds, steward of the Gayoso, who failed to answer, were deciated forfeited.

RESHID BEY KILLS SELF. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1s.—Dr. Reshid Bey, former vall of Diarbekr, accused of compilcity in Armenian massacres, who recently escaped from custody, was run to earth by the Turkish police and shot himself through the head to avoid arrest, it is reported.

MAKES RECORD FLIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The British air ministry announces that a British ser-vice machine yesterday made a record flight between Paris and London, cov-ering the distance in 1 hour and 50

LORD ROSEBERRY ILL. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The earl of Rose erry, former prime minister, is dan-erously ill. Lord Roseberry is in his

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

\$10.25 for Same Privilege Accorded Mayor's Brother EQUAL RIGHTS INCLUDED

Luke Lea and others who were selected to be selling it to the state, upon the state assuming their obligation.

The bill was introduced in the seemate they seem to be state, upon the state assuming their obligation.

The bill was introduced in the seemate they seem to be state, upon the state assuming their obligation.

The bill was introduced in the seemate they seem to be state in the state of the work of the wildle framessee members in both branches of the general assembly.

Dr. Kincannon Aroused.

Under the present law 251-3 per cent of the revenue of the state is devoted public schools, normals and other institutions. The normal schools, three holds are not state in the public schools, normals and other institutions. The normal schools, three holds are not state in number, one at Johnson City, one at Murfressboro and the one at Memphis in posses in his bill to reduce the amount to 10 per cent and divert it to the Cookeville institution with the high seven to a state of the wind in seven to a state of t

times \$25.25. There is no getting around thin.

On Nov. 15 one J. W. Lucas, who operates but one stand—a small one on private property at Cambridge street and Latham avenue—appeared at the office of the collector of licenses and privileges in compliance with police commands; orders had gone down to the police to warn the venders to pay up. Lucas, a former railroad foreman, found himself permanently crippled upon recovering from the effects of a wreck five years ago. He entered the tamale business as a means of livelihood. He was told it would cost him \$10.25 to remein in business from Nov. 15 to Dea. 31. He paid.

"Two weeks later." Lucas said. "I went to the office of the license collector and found that "J. W. Lucas" was the only one who had paid a license."

Widow Got Limit.

Widow Got Limit.

Widow Got Limit.

On Dec. 11 Mrs. Belle Waycaster, of1251 Latham avenue, widow of a Confederate soldier, under pressure of a
warrant, paid a license of \$10.25 for
operating one tamale stand on private
property, across the street from the
stand operated by Lucas. Her license
also was only good until Dec. 31, 1918.
Later Mrs. Waycaster complained and
was refunded \$7.75 of the amount she
had been forced to pay.

"The patroimen on the eat," Mrs.
Waycaster said, "loid me on a Saturday morning that I could close out
my stock that Saturday night. They (Continued on Page 10, Column 4.)

GIANTS OWN WINTERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The New York National league club was informed yesterday by the national commission that Pitcher Jesse Winters, new a lieutenant in the army, still is the property of the New York club. The player was taken to the Marlin, Tex., training camp of the Giants last apring and then was released to the Kansas City club of the American association under an optional agreement. In June he was draftan association under an op-ement. In June he was draft-

The question of disarmament was first raised, since reports from the peace conference in Paris indicate it is occupying a large place in discussions there. President Ebert frankly astonished his hearers by his declaration that a commission was already working on the problem. He said Germany in future was going to have only as army of defense.

It was at the very end of his talk that he admitted this guard will be raised by conscription, and he left the room before further details could be elicited.

He said the assurance that the bor-

raised by conscription, and he left the room before further details could be elicited.

He said the assurance that the borders of the country would be protected was absolutely essential, although he would welcome universal disarmament, which would make such protection unnecessary. He declared an understanding had already been reached by which various branches of industry will be united and operated socialistically, adding that only monopolized business will be socialized.

In answer to a question relative to foodstuffs in Germany, he said he regarded the altustion as very gloomy since the conditions are very hard. Germany, he said, has only a minimum number of foreign securities with which she can purchase food.

"Our gold, as the whole world knows, has in large part gone to the entents." he said. "All the gold and securities now on hand would not suffice to cover more than the most urgent needs. Germany would he glad to repay honorably and uprightly as soon as possible. If food and raw materials are furnished and Germany is given assistance toware rehabilitation, the leving of the entents of the entents of the control of the entents of the entents of the entents of the entents. The said, would probably attend the peace conference for Germany, but not Bernstorf, he added instantly to a questioner. It was the first time Count to the Best of the entent of the national assembly, and many persons experienced on economic lines, he said, would probably attend the peace conference for Germany, but not Bernstorff, he added instantly to a questioner. It was the first time Count on Bernstorff's participation, which had been advertised freely, was denied authoritatively.

The German peace delegates, President Ebert continued, will appear with definite proposals, including plans for a league of nations, workingmen's protective laws and a court to decide international disputes.

IN NEW GERMAN REGIME COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.—The program of the new German government, which has just been published at Berlin, includes equal rights for men and women, the improvement of the educational system, conscription along democratic lines to establish a people's army, rationing at maximum prices of food and necessaries of life, care of the wounded and the families of those killed during the war, the socialization of all industries, particularly the coal and iron mines and considerable additions to income taxes.

In the realm of foreign affairs, the program declares for peace along lines laid down by President Wilson, but refusing any peace of violence: for the repatriation of German prisoners of war and for the establishment of a league of nations, with disarmament and an obligatory court of arbitration in order that war may be made impossible in the future.

MOTOR CAR BANDITS TERRORIZING HAMBURG

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Feb. 12 .-There is a panic at Hamburg as a result of depredations by bands of this operating throughout the city, according to Berlin dispatches to the Handelsbiad. The bands are said to travel in motor cars and to be heavily armed, and it is reported the residences of merchants have been pillaged and that the police are helpless.

PIONEER CITIZEN DIES AT MILAN, TENNESSEE

MILAN, Tenn., Feb. 14, (Spl.)—W. Y. Williamson, aged 35, one of the ploneer citizens of this part of Tennessee, died at his home here this morning after several dave illness. The decessed was born in Rutherford county, but had lived in Milan nearly all of his life. He served four years in the Confederate army. The following children survive him in addition to a brother and a sister. George L. Y. and B. W. Williamson, all of Memphis, and R. M. and J. E. Williamson and Mrs. Robert Blanks. Funeral services will be held at the home Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

RETURN ELWY ELMI

Tennessee Rain in east, rain or anow in west, colder; Saturday generally fair, colder central and east portions. Mississippi-Fair, colder, moderate west to northwest winds. Louisiana—Fair, frost in the inter-lor: Saturday fair.

Arkansas—Fair, colder in east por-tion: Saturday fair.

Oklahoma—Fair, colder in south; Sat-

East Texas—Fair, somewhat colder, rost in south; Saturday fair. West Texas Fair, colder in south-ast; Saturday fair, east: Saturday fair.

Kentucky—Rain or snow and colder, snow extreme west: Saturday cloudy and colder, local snows north: fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Florida—Fair Saturday, except probably showers in south, somewhat colder north and central; colder Saturday on the peninsula.

he peninsula.

Alabama—Fair, colder; Saturday fair, moderate to fresh west and northwest South Carolina—Fair, somewhat cold-er; Saturday, fresh winds. Georgia—Fair, somewhat colder urday, fresh west to northwest w